FRIDAY, MARCH 4, 1898.

SUNDAY, per Year..... B 00 DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year ...... 5 00 DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month. Postage to foreign countries added.

THE SUR, New York City.

Panis-Riesque No. 12, near Grand Rotel, at que No. 10, Boulevard des Capucines.

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for wish to have rejected articles returned. they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose

#### The Republican State Campaign.

The one great issue which should absorb the citizens of New York at the election next November is the issue of November, 1896. Bryanism and repudiation should have been the single controlling issue at the last election, but the Citizens' Union, so called, working in harmony with Tammany and in its interest, succeeded in burying it under a heap of rubbishy "local issues," with the consequence that the Republican party was beaten decisively in both the city and the State.

This year Republicans who were led astray by that blundering political policy are becoming convinced of the neces sity of adhering steadfastly to the prin ciple of national honor and integrity and business security, for which the Re publican party stands, singly and alone. Actually there are no peculiarly State issue to be decided. Democrats are seeking to trump up some at Albany, but they are no even agreed as to the particulars of their policy of humbug.

Unfortunately, some Republicans in the Legislature and some party leaders elsewhere are playing into the hands of these Democrats, as did the Citizens' Union movement last year. They are doing the best they can to introduce the issue of the freedom of the press by a mad effort to put through the Ellaworth bill.

Such an assault on a fundamental principle of American liberty could not be made without stirring up an agitation which would sweep from consideration, or at least perilously subordinate, every other issue of the campaign.

Outside of the question of principle, the introduction of such an issue would be suicidal as party policy. The Republicans of the Legislature who are advocating the Ellsworth bill have lost their senses.

## The Canadian Pacific in the Senate

In the United States Senate on Wednes day Mr. ELKINS of West Virginia spoke words of truth and soberness concerning that hostile corporation, the Canadian Pacific Railway, while Mr. HOAR of Massachusetts succeeded in convincing his hearers that there are now in New England, as there were in 1814, men who subordinate the welfare of the nation to their petty local interests.

Every well-informed person knows that the Canadian Pacific Railway, by virtue of the bonding privileges given to it by our Government, of its freedom from the restrictions of our interstate railway law. and of the subsidies which it receives from Canada and Great Britain, is able to under bid our transcontinental lines for the transportation of commodities between our seaboard and some of our interior States. Even if this foreign corporation were strictly a commercial one, it would be unreasonable for us to foster it at the expense of American companies by conceding to it privileges which they do not possess. As a matter of fact, the Canadian Pacific Railway was designed for military purposes and has been turned into a political engine of the anti-American party in Canada by its President, Sir Ros-ERT VAN HORNE, an American by birth, tho, with the proverbial extrava renegades, is more intensely British than the British themselves. No careful observer of the drift of events beyond our northern border since the passage of the British North America act can entertain a doubt that, but for the strenuous part which that corporation has played in politics on behalf of the so-called Conservative party, the Liberals would have been long ago dominant at Ottawa, and the feeling in favor of annexation to this country would have acquired great extension and momentum among Canadians. How can any man, or set of men, who have obstructed the reunion of the English-speaking race upon this continent expect to receive consideration, and even fiscal exemption, at our hands? Intelligent Americans who care more for the prosperity of the country at large than for the profits of their little section, who have, in other words, the instincts of a patriot, and not those of a shopkeeper, hold that the authors of our Articles of Confederation were right in offering to Canada peculiar facilities to form the closest political connection with ourselves. It is as true to-day as it was one hundred and thirty years ago that, while the admission of other communities to our Union may be of doubtful expedi-

to fusion with our own. The advantages that would accrue to us from the annexation of Canada being almost universally recognized, it is hard to understand how an American Senator like Mr. HOAR can defend a corporation which has been the active and bitter enemy of those Canadians who have wished to see their country a part of the United States. It must be that Mr. HOAR would dislike to number our kinsmen of the North among his countrymen, otherwise he would not come forward as the champion of a railway whose specific purpose from its inception has been, not to earn money, but to foment in Canada a feeling of antipathy to the American Republic. Even Mr. HOAR, however, was constrained to admit that the United States ought not to give Canadians bonding privileges which are denied to Ameri-

ency, that of the Canadian provinces would

be in the highest degree desirable. By

race, by language, by religion, by laws and

institutions, the larger part of the Cana-

dian population is preëminently adapted

As for Mr. HOAR's attempt to minimize the strategic importance of the Canadian Pacific Railway and the chances of a war with England, we are not much impressed by his assertions. He opines that, in the event of war, we should promptly take possession of the road and of the terminal strongholds at Halifax and Esquimault, his reason for this belief being that "we took care of ourselves against Great Britain [in 1812-14] when we were eight millions and she was, perhaps, twenty-five or twenty-eight millions." In whatever credit may be reflected on us by the war named,

It is certain that New England had no share. The plain truth is that our efforts to Invade Canada at that time were disgraceful failures, aud, although in duels between frigates, our naval officers gained great renewn, our navy was virtually extinct at the time when the peace of Ghent was concluded. Our one signal victory on land, the battle of New Orleans, was fought after the war was over. It is not true, either, that "we took care of ourselves against Great Britain when we were three millions and she was nearly twenty millions." Nobody believed at the time, and no student of our revolutionary struggle believes now that, had we been left to ourselves, we could have forced the mother country to concede to us independence at that time. Our three millions received assistance from other countries.

As to the alleged impossibility of a war with England at the present time, we need only recall that a contest would have been unavoidable over the Venezuela affair, had Lord Salisbury adhered to his own published declaration that never under any circumstances would be submit the territorial claims of British Guiana to arbitration. The "thousand ties" that, in Mr. HOAR's opinion, bind England and the United States together did not prevent war in 1812, nor did they seem to be productive of much sympathy during the war of the rebellion.

Senator ELEINS hit the nail on the head when he said that, after having allowed Great Britain to rob us of our ocean carry ing trade, we were now permitting a British railway to invade our territory and steal away our land commerce from American roads. "What a commentary," he added, "on the business management of this business country."

### History and Common Sense.

To-morrow the Senate Committee on For eign Relations will meet to consider the prospects of the annexation treaty.

It is highly probable that votes are lacking in the Senate for the annexation of Hawaii by treaty. The friends of the treaty may be one vote short, or two votes short, or five votes short of the necessary two-thirds majority. If that were not the case, the treaty would have been brought to a vote already, and it would have been

It may be that the obstructionists of an nexation by treaty are immovable in their attitude of obstruction, so that the present prospect of ultimate ratification is not sufficiently good to justify further delay and effort in that direction.

If that is so, there is not the slightest doubt as to the proper course for the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations to adopt The treaty should be dropped like a useless and worthless tool, and the joint resolution annexing Hawaii should be pressed to vote in the Senate and in the House.

It is believed in some quarters, we under stand, that the abandonment of the treaty would be a blow to the cause of annexation and a damper upon the enthusiasm of the advocates of this measure of national extension and self-protection; that the failure of the treaty would presage the failure of the joint resolution.

Not at all. In the first place, the people of the United States who want Hawaii under our flag care nothing about the technicalities of the process. Treaty or joint resolution, it is all the same to them, provided the union is effected. In the second place, the failure of the

treaty is historically an emphatic augury

of the success of the joint resolution. The

precedent is in the case of the annexation On June 8, 1844, the Senate of the United States failed to ratify the annexation treaty which President TYLER had negotiated with the Republic of Texas. That annexation treaty was not merely abandoned; it actually came to a vote in executive session and was rejected. Thereupon a joint resolution annexing Texas was introduced in Congress. It passed the House on Jan. 25. 1845, by a vote of 198 to 120. It passed the Senate on Feb. 27 by a vote of 27 to 25. approved by the President on March

Texas was a part of the Union. The annexation of Texas led to war with Mexico, and the war with Mexico led to the honorable acquisition of New Mexico and California. The annexation of Hawaii will not lead to war with anybody.

1, 1845; and before the year was over

It is a curious circumstance that one of the anti-annexationists and anti-expansion ists of fifty years ago, the Hon. CALEB B. SMITH of Indiana, in a speech against the Mexican war policy of the Polk Administration, warned Congress and the country that one of the consequences of that struggle would be the addition of California to our national territory. He called a halt for that reason, namely, that the nation was plunging along in blind folly upon a road which must inevitably lead to the acquisition of California, " ask gentlemen to mark the result," said CALEB SMITH of Indiana-the precursor of HENRY U. JOHNSON of Indiana-" and see if it does not justify the prediction I make." SMITH'S awful warning was no more beeded than Johnson's will be. The result did justify Smith's prediction. We did acquire California, but most citizens of the United States are now pretty well reconciled to that catastrophe.

Drop the treaty, if there is no hope of its ratification. Put the joint resolution for the annexation of Hawaii at the front.

# A Disgrace to Pennsylvania.

A despatch from Pittsburg published recently in the New York Times contained statement which, if true, is a disgrace to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and a reproach to the civilization of the United States. It relates to the inventor of the celebrated Ferris wheel, which was an obect of such remarkable interest at the World's Fair in Chicago:

"The body of Gronge W. Fennis, known through out the world for his invention and construction the great Ferris wheel at the Chicago World's Fair, is still held at the crematory of Undertaker Samon in this city for the unpaid funeral expenses, contracted over a year ago. Mr. Fennis was practically penniless at his death, but carried insurance to the amount of \$25,000. This, it is said, was eaten up by the numer nus ciaims left."

The practice of arresting or holding dead bodies for debt was not only abandoned in England many years ago, but was pronounced criminal by the courts of that country. In New York, our Penal Code expressly makes it a misdemeanor to arrest or attach the dead body of a human being upon any debt or demand whatever, or to detain or claim to detain such body upon any lien or charge. Similar statutory prohibitions exist in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and other States of the Union, but apparently not in Pennsylvania. It is high time that the Legislature at Harrisburg remedy such a glaring defect in the posi

tive law of that Commonwealth. As long ago as the year 1804, Lord

ELLERBOROUGH declared that to selse a dead body for debt would be contrary to good morals and an act of extortion toward the relatives of the deceased person; and in 1841 the Court of Queen's Bench granted a peremptory writ of mandamus against the keeper of the gaol at Hallfax commanding him to deliver up to the executors the body of a deceased prisoner, which he insisted upon keeping until certain of the gaoler's claims against the prisoner were satisfied. The gaoler was subsequently indicted for his misconduct and pleaded guilty; but judgment was suspended, as he appeared to have acted in a belief that he had a legal right to detain the corpse of his debtor.

In these days the suggestion of such right seems simply shocking, but a different view of what is decent and in order evidently prevails still in the great State of Pennsylvania.

#### The Coast Defence Work.

The Fortifications bill, as amended in the Senate, proposed a radical change in administration, by providing that the great sums appropriated by it shall be expended under the direct supervision of the Board of Ordnance and Fortifications.

The motive of this proposed change is commendable, but the change itself seems to us unwise. From the beginning of the modern seacoast work one of the remarkble facts has been its lack of a single supervisory direction. The Engineer Corps has furnished the emplacements and the Ordnance Department has provided the guns and mortars, with their carriages, but each has gone along in its own way. The result was thus set forth more than two years ago in the annual report of Secretary

"The distribution of duty and responsibility unde existing laws, whereby authority to formulate plans and execute operations is lodged with separate and distinct bureaus, as well as in a board established by statute, all without any harmonizing or central su-pervision, is, in my judgment, a mistake that should be speedily corrected."

The remedy which Mr. LAMONT proposed was the appointment of a board of army officers, to be selected by the President without restriction as to rank or corps, and without extra pay or emolument, subject. possibly, to confirmation by the Senate, but at all events relieved of all other duty, and "charged solely with the task of directing and supervising the work in its entirety." That same report contained a striking illustration of the actual results of the system thus criticised. It appeared that there were then only three new guns in position, exclusive of mortars, and yet that five months earlier no fewer than eleven 12-inch, thirty-three 10-inch, and fifty-one 8-inch guns were waiting to be mounted, making ninety-five powerful guns without carriages, and, in many or all cases, also without emplacements. It is true that the 12-inch disappearing

carriage had at that time not been tested and adopted, but the 10-inch and 8-inch were familiar. It should be noted also that, as the War Department then held such final supervisory power as was exercised at all, there must have been lamentable results to induce that department itself to make the proposal it did. In fact, one such result was that when the Venezuela trouble was acute, with the possibility of attack from the tremendous naval power of England, we had on hand scores of big guns that would have gone far toward making the coast secure, yet with no means of mounting them.

This, then, is the evil, officially set forth by the highest authority, which the Senate amendment seeks to remedy. And yet we consider the remedy proposed as unwise. just now, and hope it will be rejected in conference. The Board of Ordnance and Fortifications was not at all the supervisory power that the War Department asked, and yet it existed at that time. Instead of conferring on that board the proposed powers, the Secretary of War asked for a board of a different character. The Board of Ordnance and Fortifications, at its last report, consisted of Gen. MILES, who has the army as a whole to command : Col. FRANK, commanding the First Artilery; Col. HAINS of the Engineers, assigned to duty with the Nicaragua Canal Commission; Major PHIPPS of the Ordnance Department, and Mr. OUTHWAITE, a civilian member, with Capt. AYRES as recorder. The special function of this board is to make tests of new guns and ammunition, and it receives a considerable sum annually for purchasing specimens of devices which have a promise of usefulness and experi

menting with them. That, of course, is an entirely different task from selecting the sites of forts and determining what amount of progress should be made on each in any specific year, and supervising the work or arranging for its supervision. Such a task, in the view of the War Department, should be performed by a board wholly composed of army officers and not partly civilian, and of officers, too, devoted to it unremittingly, instead of meeting once a month, as in the Board of Ordnance and Fortifications, for its limited work. This board never was intended, in fact, to have charge either of the building of forts or of the manufacture of guns. Hence, when Secretary LAMONT declared that "sound business sense" required that such work should be freed, as far as possible, from "the delays necessarily incident to the division of a work among a number of military bureaus otherwise burdened with a variety of dis tracting affairs of large magnitude," he did not resort to the Board of Ordnance for

The Senate amendment would result in putting the supervision of all expenditures upon a board not constituted with a view to it, and, as things now stand, would re sult possibly in delays instead of in the greater expedition desired. Besides, the War Department's strictures of two years ago have been followed by some improvements. Of the \$17,000,000 since voted by Congress, a part has been devoted wisely to contracts with private establishments, like the Niles Tool Works and the Bethlehem and Southwark companies, for disappearing gun carriages, to aid the Government factory at Watertown, which, at its utmost capacity, would have dragged hopelessly behind our needs. Contracts, too, have been made for building emplacements at many points. It is true that some of these points are relatively of minor importance, and might have been left for a time to torpedo or other defences, in view of the chance that an enemy would not go out of the way to attack them when incomparably greater prizes were without adequate defence. But perhaps the value of wide geographical distribution of money, to insure the support of Congress, has had some influence.

At all events, at this special juncture, it would seem unwise to risk the particular change which the Senate amendment proposes. The work of coast defence would, in the opinion of many, go on more rapidly

defects, and a very large chare of it cannot help being expended at the most important

Sending Young Criminals to America

The News Letter of Belfast, Ireland, reports a case, recently brought before the Custody Court of that city, which, we think, requires consideration on this side of the Altantic. Agang of boys of various ages was brought up early in February before the Belfast Recorder, charged with having burglariously entered several dwelling houses, from which they stole numerous articles and considerable sums of money. They were let off by the Recorder on the promise of their parents that if the charge against them were dismissed they would be sent away to America, meaning the United States.

Within a week after, one of them was arrested in a restaurant where he had concealed himself waiting the opportunity to commit another robbery. He was committed for trial, but subsequently his mother pleaded for his release, saving that she had procured a ticket to enable him to leave the country. Her request, however, was not granted, the magistrates of the Custody Court not having the same view of the matter as the Recorder, who appears to be under the impression that this country exists as a place of exile for the criminal apprentices of Belfast.

No doubt the Belfast Recorder was im pelled by worthy motives toward the relatives and friends of the young criminals; but as charity is said to begin at home we cannot see things in the same light here. The case is one which our State Department might very properly bring to the notice of the British Government, for there is no assurance that in other parts of Great Britain and Ireland magistrates may not be giving the same opportunities as were given by the Recorder of Belfast to criminals to escape punishment by emigrating

We have a Consul at Belfast. It may not be out of order to suggest that he should be called on for a report on the particular case to which our attention has been called, with a view to putting a stop to further emigration of the kind to this country from the district included in his jurisdiction.

#### The Key to What Is Wanted.

Recognizing the existence of disorder on the ball field, and foreseeing its fatal effect upon the popularity of the national game, the magnates assembled in St. Louis, raised their good hammer of understanding, and thus hit the nail of rowdvism on the head: "In the interest of reform upon the ball field and

to prevent rowdylsm, ungentlemanly conduct, and unnecessary contentions by ball players, I agree to instruct my manager and agree that he shall instruct his players that no decision of an umpire or assistant umpire, whether right or wrong, just or unjust, shall be questioned or disputed by a player on my team during the schedule season of 1898." This, as the context reveals, is part of a

document to be signed by the clubs. Signed and upheld it will uproot the bottom-most cause of disorder, bad language and stoppage of play on the field, and of undue interference with the game from the seats. All those have come from the notion in the players' heads that whether they were "out" or not was a question for argument with the umpire.

To send a player promptly to his seat when declared out, forbidden to wrangle with the umpire, is the secret of restoring baseball to the place which it has lost on the list of decent games. There is nothing extreme in the requirement of absolute submission to the umpire under every and all circumstances. "The Umpire, usually right, but, right or wrong, the Umpire," is the indispensable rule of sport; without it there can be no sport.

The managers of professional baseball are to be greeted as men who desire honestly to perform a duty clearly seen.

The Virginia Legislature has adjourned after a memorable session. It will be known to historians and reverenced by postcrity as the economical Legislature. It spent vast stores of ducing State expenses, and then, in its culmifor a stump speech emitted by the Hon, Jox BAILEY of Texas. We can understand why a Legislature forced to hear a speech of the Hon. JOE BAILEY'S should vote itself double pay as a compensation for the cruel and un usual punishment endured, but who can understand why the Hon. JOE BAILEY should re ceive pay for a speech ! He saves money every time he makes a speech. If he were not permit ted to talk early and often, he would have doctors' bills to pay and would probably succumb to suppressed oratory. Which doesn't change or dim the fact that a Democratic Legislature, almost in convulsions of economy, almost charged JOE BAILEY to the State of Virginia, and adjourned, without day and without peer.

If anybody can give any good reason why Hon Tarton ought to be put in the National Senate, let's have it.—Dover Record.

The Hon. BOB TAYLOR can give one thousand easons and one reason. Apply to him,

The Hon. POTATO PINGREE seems to expect to be reelected Governor of Michigan by a combination of cranks, and he seems to think that a majority of the Michigan voters believe that the interests of the State are promoted by attacks upon property. As we gaze upon the tion. Potato Pingree pursuing the octobu and the leviathan, and hear his cheery "Ah, blow, blow!" cut the air, we wonder he has ever read about that old famous rascal of a whale, "Callao Tom," chased by countless crews, making a permanent diversion out of smashing boats, and living afe and unmolested after generations of crime. 'Callao Tom'' chuckles at the approach of haling vessel. He loves his exercise. He laughs as the pursuers come up. But when the pursuers come up, they recognize "Callao Tom" at once. He is known around the world. He is the worst old whale in water. Dejectedly the crews row back to the ship.

The Hon, POTATO PINGREE is scouring the waters for his prey. It will be a "Callao Tom when he finds it.

The Hon. WILLIAM MORRIS STEWART of Nevada tells the Senate that the House Bank-ruptcy bill is "diabolical," and the "most atroclous bill that could be framed in the present condition of the country." Mr. STEWART should explain a difficulty with which these expressions of his will fill the bosoms of his adsirers. Is the Hankruptcy bill more atrocious and diabolical than the crime of 1873 ! Would a bill to pay the Government bonds in gold be less atrocious and diabolical than the Bank ruptcy bill 1 Mr. STEWART should pity the public and explain.

The President of the National Lumber Dealers' Association says that the annual output of lumber in the United States "exceeds it value all the gold, silver, coal, iron, and wheat." Here is another crime of the money power Why don't we have wood money as the cur-roncy of "the producing classes"! Surely wood money would be easier to get and more convenient for use. The big forests, nov in the possession of plutocrats, could be confiscated by the Government, coined, and distributed pre rata among the ensures in the opinion of many, go on more rapidly of the money power. Of course, free and under the present system, even with its unlimited coinage would be adopted, and a

ART NOTES. readen leg or a Populist head would have to be compted at the Mints. Government woodyards could be established in every county seat, and currency distributed thence in cords to a re-

to burn, except the gentlemen engaged in the plutocratic and octopodic line. They would have to saw the wood, thereby contributing their mite toward making the currency cheaper. May it not be hoped, and with reason, that when the country has been on a wood basis for five or ten years, gold, now the money of tyrants, will be but a toy and foppery, condemned to be the buttons on the painted waistcoats of James Hawite TON LEWIS Or the chain on JERRY SIMPSON'S

Kay, and the pages bear small portraits in the text of some of the artists whose works are in the collection.

If the President of the Blavatsky branch of the Theosophical Society in America is not ous. While some of the best names in Ameri mistaken, theosophy is considerably easier to can art are found in the catalogue, there are also acquire than pinochle. He says that theosophy may be mastered by "any person of average intelligence willing to undertake the easy many that are comparatively unknown or that task of examining an ordinary encyclopædia. Whence it appears that the heights by great theosophists reached and kept are by no means intolerably lofty, but are accessible by elevator service, day and night. Thus the Hon, GROVER CLEVELAND, whose favorite reading is the encyclopedia, is capable of being, and perhaps is dready, a theosophist of high degree. MORE TOWNSHIP ELECTIONS. Rosults Recorded in Thirty-five of Fifty-five Outside Counties of New York.

ALBANY, March 3 .- Of the fifty-five counties of the State not wholly or partly within the ter-ritory of the present city of New York, thirtyfive, or considerably more than half of the whole number, have now held their spring elections for choice of county officers wholly or partly. In most of the comparisons which have been made of the results of such elections with those of a year ago in the same counties, no reference spring of 1897 the Democratic party in New York was completely prestrated by the results of the disastrous battle of 1896 for the Presidency and the Legislature, and that the Republicans prior to a year ago, in the elections preceding March 4, the day of President McKinley's inauguration were considerably encouraged and materially sustained by the expectation of recognition from the incoming Federal Administration in matters of patronage. This is an element which enters into spring elections quite largely during the period preceding the inauguration of a ne national Administration, and necessarily in the spring elections of February and March, 1897, the existing conditions were not only distinctively favorable to the Republicans, but also decidedly unfavorable to the Democrats in the These are the results of the township contests

ing people. Everybody would have me

to date, along with the pluralities given at last year's election for Judge Wallace or Judge Parker, respectively Republican and Democratic candidates for Court of Appeals Judge:

	Spring Elections.		1897.	
	1898.		Wallace.	Parker.
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.
Allegany		8	1,707	
Broome		5	1,858	
Clinton		4	1000	82
Cortland		6	438	••••
Chemung		18	784	
Cattaraugus		8	2,968	****
Cayuga		6	8,051	****
Chenango		8	1,872	
Chautauqua.		8	8,886	
Delaware		8	1,562	1000
Dutchess		9	2,588	****
Essex		9	1,152	
Fulton		- 4	1,781	****
Franklin	17	9	1,829	****
Genesse		8	1,353	****
Greene		4		204
Herkimer		10	215	
Madison		6	1,995	••••
Monroe	11	8	2,617	****
Montgomery.		6	1,284	****
Onondaga		ů	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	••••
Otsego	11	13	2,980	****
Ontario	10	7	1,363	****
Oneida	18		1,715	****
Oswego	15	18	8,568	****
Rensselser	7.7		3,055	****
	10	.5	987	****
Steuben	94	14	2,480	****
Schuyler		4	787	****
Seneca	8	7	283	****
St. Lawrence.		6	4,863	****
Tompkins	9	4	1,277	****
Tioga	9	1	1,468	19.555
Ulster	13	13	****	1,447
Washington	7	**	2,449	****
Wayne	10	5	2,231	****
	_	-		-

439 135 61,680 So far, there have been 574 Supervisors chosen in wards or townships of New York out side of the territory of New York city, and in these, as the above returns show, the Republicans have elected more than three-quarters of the whole number, a proportion considerably in excess of the proportionate Republican majority in favor of Judge Wallace in such of the counties as he carried last year, which were thirty-two of the thirty-five counties in which there have been already township elections this

In the territory included within the Greater New York, Judge Parker's plurality last year was 142,500. He carried the State by a plurality of 62,000. Judge Wallace's lead outside of the Greater New York, therefore, was 80,500, and about three-quarters of this lead, in coun ties giving a net Republican majority of 60,000 was in those in which township elections have already been held. In some of the interior dis tricts, and particularly in such as are exclusively devoted to farming interests, the Democrats have made this year some gains. In the State at large the Republican lead is as great as ever. In some of the counties authentic results have not yet been reorted and in others there are still elections to be held, for some of the large counties, Rensseaer and Monroe, for instance, do not choos their Supervisors in the cities on the same day as the country districts vote for them. But, in the main, the results of the township elections up to the date of the first anniversary of Presi dent McKinley's inauguration are as well known as they need be for comparisons with reference to this year's State election.

### WILLIS S. PAINE MUST TESTIFY To What He Knows of an Alleged Will of His

Wife, Ruby Tilden. Willis S. Paine, formerly State Superintendent of Banking and President of the Merchants Safe Deposit Company, will have to appear for examination in the action brought by Mrs. Henrietta Tilden Blatchford, sister of Ruby Tilden, Mr. Paine's deceased wife, to tell what he knows of a lost will of his wife. Mrs. Paine was the favorite plece of the late Samuel J. Tilden, from whom she received an estate of \$300,000. She iled in 1696, and the plaintiff says she made a will in 1894, of which Mr. Paine knew and of which he had control, providing large bequests for the plaintiff and other members of her own

Mrs. Blatchford obtained an order to examine Mr. Paine to get information on which to frame Mr. Paine to get information on which to frame a complaint. The order was weated, but was sustained on appeal. Before Mr. Paine could be served again he went to reside in Jersey City. A subpena to appear before a referee to be examined was served upon him while be was on a visit to this city, but he did not appear, holding that the subpena was yold. Justice Cohen holds that he is obliged to appear under the original order and need not be served again.

## CONSCIENCE CONTRIBUTION.

Man Who Stole a Ride on a Milk Train Sends in the Amount of the Pare

NEWBURG, March 3.-The Cornwall station gent of the West Shore Railroad, William R. Brown, has received a letter containing a \$1 bill and four two-cent postage stamps, the amount of one fare from Cornwall to New evidently intended as conscience money.

DEAN SHE Find inclosed \$1, which I owe to your railroad (the West Shore) for a ride on the front end of a milk train from Cornwall to New York city. This is entirely a matter between myself and my God. Yours, in Christ.

P.S.—May the spirit of God be with you and yours, and eternal joys: and you, with every child of God, pray that peace may be extended to an erring people instead of war.

The letter has a Bowery postmark on it and is ated Monday.

ings at the American Art Gallers Another exhibition begins to-day at the Amer can Art Galleries, 6 East Twenty-third street

and will continue to Thursday, March 10, It consists of the large collection of oil painting and water colors brought together by Mr. P Chock, and the pictures will be sold at the gal leries at auction on the evenings of March 9 10, and 11. There are 318 pictures in the col lection and all are by American artists. The illustrated catalogue contains a prefator; article on "American Paintings" by Charles de This lot of pictures is by no means homogene

are unimportant. Most of the pictures are small; none exceed medium size. None of the works by the abiest men are capital works. But while the general average of the collection is not so high as a more truly representative con ection would show, and while a considerable number of the pictures are too slight in motive or too poor in execution to make them worthy of mention, there are many that may be classified as good examples of the work of good men. Here for instance are four landscapes by Henry Dearth, of which two, "The Fields at South ampton." No. 161, and "October Afternoon," No. 312, with their fine sympathetic color and broad, direct painting of effects toward the close of day, are in every way excellent. Mr. Chase's "The Stately Model," No. 314, is a good example of his figure work, while Hunter," No. 132, is one of his best small land capes. Mr. Mowbray, with two contributions, "An Idyl of Spring," No. 95, and "Song of Arcassia," No. 318, is seen in the latter in his familiar and pleasing interpretation of Oriental themes with the accompaniment of pretty young women lazily sitting about and rich stuffs in the costumes and accessories. Mr. Horatio Walker's water color, "Return from the Field," No. 317, is delightful n its gray tones and in its simple rendering, and Mr. W. L. Lathrop, known to us only here tofore as a water-color painter, appears as the author of some excellent work in oil. Among tumn," No. 206, and "A Lonely Pasture," No. 243, are interesting both in their subdued quality of color and their straightforward facture Return of the Flock," No. 313, by L. P. Dessar a moonlight effect with sheep in the roadway, is an attractive piece of work and deserves mention with the foregoing, and there are numerous pictures by such painters as Leonard Ochtman, C. C. Curran, Carleton Wiggins, E. Percy Moran, George W. Maynard, Ben Foster, Charles Warren Eaton, W. L. Dodge, Herbert Denman, W. Verplanck Birney, and J. Appleton Brown. There are no less than ten landscapes by Mr. Ochtman, no less than sixteen figure ubjects by Mr. Curran. Emil Carlson, the stilllife painter, is represented by fifteen canvases.

figures out of doors principally. Mr. Wiggins has ten pictures of landscape with sheep or cattle. Eight pictures are signed by H. M. Rosen berg, nine by Gean Smith, ten by William D. Streeter. These last include a very good figure shown in a recent academy exhibition, "Lady in White," No. 186. Gustave Verbeck, who is described in the blographical notes in the catalogue as having been born in Japan of Holland parentage, and whose earlier art studies were prosecuted in Japan, with study later on in Paris ateliers, is the author of nine decorative pieces, each small, and consisting of pretty notes of color without much form. There are single examples of the work of Kenyon Cox. Arthur Hoeber, William H. Howe, Charles A. Platt, Henry W. Ranger, Robert Reid, Edward Simmons, R. W. Vonnoh, C. D. Weldon, and W. J. Whittemore. There are two or more of J. Francis Murphy, H. B. Snell, Arthur Parton, Leon Moran, Childe Hassam, August Franzen. J. H. Doiph, and Frank Russell Green. A new comer, Edgar Scudder Hamilton is represented by fifteen canvases. They are low toned in color scheme and not very convincing as regards form. The collection, including as it does so many pictures by artists so unequal in rank, with some of the best names and many that do not count for much, yet contains no single work of surpassing merit. The successes of the Society of American Artists and Academy Exhibitions have not come into Mr. Chock's possession. On the other hand, while the collection is so miscellaneous in character. there is a goodly number of excellent pictures, so that a discriminating buyer with his eyes open may not lack for bargains at the sale.

#### MIGHT MUZZLE THE CHAMBER. The Liberty of Its Expression of Opinion

On the invitation of Gov. Black the Chamber of Commerce yesterday named A. Foster Higgins, James B. Baker, and Samuel D. Coykendall to serve on the commission authorized by

act of Legislature to investigate the State canals. Resolutions were adopted favoring the passage by Congress of the bill introduced by Senator Spooner to establish a Commission of Health, which will secure the unification and efficient execution of sanitary regulations, The same resolutions condemned the bills in troduced by Senator Caffery and Congressman Hepburn dealing with the protection of public A letter from Secretary of State Sherman

A letter from Secretary of State Sherman was read stating that the Bureau of American Republics had withdrawn the circular letters, to which the chamber had objected. This circular announced that only accepted subscribers at \$5 each to a proposed commercial directory would be included in the lists for the United States. The Secretary of State said that the bureau now intended to amplify the lists of names to be printed in the directory so that it will include, as far as possible, the representative firms engaged in manufacturing and in the export trade, and it was proposed to obtain these lists from representative business organizations.

posed to obtain these lists from representative business organizations.

Francis C. Moore submitted two amendments to the by-laws of the Chamber. One of these provides that all motions, resolutions, or reports of committees calling for an expression of the opinion of the Chamber shall be printed and sent to the members at least one day in advance of the meeting at which they are to be acted upon.

and sent to the members at least one day in advance of the meeting at which they are to be acred upon.

The other amendment fixes the number of members to form a quorum at not less than 20 per cent. of the total membership of the Chamber, of which number the President or one of the Vice-Presidents shall always be one. It is now provided by the by-laws that eleven members of the Chamber, of which the President or one of the Vice-Presidents shall always be one. Sonstitute a quorum. The total membership of the Chamber is 1,250. It is seldom that more than 50 members attend a meeting, and 190 members is considered a very large attendance. There is only one meeting a year-the annual meeting in the spring, at which an elaborate lunch is served—at which 20 per cent. of the membership over is present. Mr. Moore's proposed quorum amendment was not regarded seriously by the majority of the members yesterday. As one of them expressed it:

"If it were adopted I am afraid there would be only one meeting of the Chamber each year, unless the proposed amendment was itself amended so as to provide for a lunch at every meeting." The amendments will be considered at the next meeting.

#### The Campaign in Georgia. From the Savannah Prese. Now this is all very well, but-

From the Dunielsville Monitor. In the meantime your Uncle Allen "aits steady i he boat." From the Brunnelok Times. One of the surest ways of restoring confidence is to elect Joe Bennet Judge.

From the Montexuma Record. If the political waters are to be hot this year, let i he clean water, free from filth and mud. From the Dallon Argus. Yes, the Atlanta Journal "gives both aides"—al it can for Atkinson and all it can against Candler.

From the Dutlin Courter. There's one thing concerning Bob Berner on which all can agree, whether they favor him for Governor or not—he is the handsomest man in the race.

### When Biley Painted.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer. Past, Ind., Feb. 28.—In the remodelling of a build

ing to-day the decorations of a former clubroom done n water colors were destroyed. This work was done by the Hoosier poet, James Whitcomb Riley, twentyfive years ago, when he was a sign writer and dec-

THE OURSE OF INSOMNIA.

Jeet Writes a Book About It.

dan Woman Who Has Studied the Sub-From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. A mine of information concerning various

reatments prescribed for victims of insomnia is contained in a new scientific work by Marie de Menaceine, a Russian woman who has consulted hundreds of the highest authorities on the subject and who has made many original experiments. Her work has just been transated into English. The first copy to reach Washington was received at the library of the Surgeon-General of the army two days ago. Cold-water bags applied to the forehead and hot ones to the back of the neck are recommend. ed to produce sleep, since by their means the blood is driven from the brain. Hot buchs in crease the size of the blood vessels of the skin and produce the same effect. Another method of freeing the brain and causing sleep one which will be found acceptable to every one-

is the eating of a light supper just before re-

tiring. The blood in this case is sent from the

brain to the stomach, where it is needed in di-

is the eating of a light supper just before retiring. The blood in this case is sent from the
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Experiments prove that monotony is an eftective source of fatigue to the brain, which or
gan appears to automatically drain off its blood
wher fatigued to a normal degree. Almost
every one has tried the experiment of counting
himself to sleep. Men have been readily put to
sleep by being made to hear water drop constantly. A watch ticking under the pillow will
produce the same result, until one becomes so
accustomed to its monotony that it is an longer
heard. According to the Russian autherity,
old-time nobles of her country were put to sleep
by their servants, commanded to scratch their
heels until lapse of consciousness occurred.
The lullaby of the American mother produces
sleep because of its monotony. A Papac Indian recently told the writer that the natire
doctors among his people sit at the bedsides of
the sick and sing monotonous chants, repeated
over and over, throughout the whole night.
No additional treatment, beyond conjurine, is
applied. Many patients are coubtless cured,
the only virtue of the treatment being the relief of pain and the nourishment of the system
by sleep produced by monotony. Repeated
rocking produces sleep, as does repeated brashing of the hair. Corean mothers put their infants to sleep by scratching them motors
accomplish the same result by continuously
stroking the spines of their infants. In the
last two cases sleep is produced not only by
monotony, but by the attraction of the blood to
the body by the stimulus of touch.

The manipulations of the hypnotist tend to
fatigue the mind through monotony. The
writer has seen subjects hypnotics dealing
as a rule. Sufferers from insomnia should
never court sleep in a lighted room. Experiments also show that Carlon upon the alightest
provocation. Loss of sleep most frequently
results from overwork of either mind or body,
Overstrain of either kind dilates the blood veseels o

when the sleeping hours should gradually increase. With increased intellectual growth, however, insomnia naturally increases even during old age.

Too much sleep is thought to be harmful by some authorities. Since consciousness requires waking hours for development, too much sleep will rob it of its education. During sleep a man grows like a vegetable, but his mind gets no exercise, which its development demands. Were a child to sleep twenty hours a day until 10 years old he would doubtless have a feeble mind. Children who sleep too much are found upon investigation to be fatter than those who sleep at a normal rate, but their intellects are duller and their muscles weaker. Insomnia, on the other hand, is always a dangerous symptom in children.

Oversleeping, as well as insomnia, is treated of at length by the Russian authority. According to her, oversleeping people should live in well-lighted rooms, take cold baths and massage, indulge in amusements and mingle in agreeable society. Erasmus Darwin is said to have had difficulty in keeping awake while riding horseback. Whenever he felt himself growing sleepy he thought of something which irritated him. He then became awakened, because the emotion caused a rush of blood to his brain, according to the latter-day theorists. Therefore, joy, another stimulating emotion, should have the same effect. Thus when there is nothing brought to our attention to produce either pleasant or unpleasant excitement, drowsiness occurs with yawning, its constant accompaniment. To adopt the rush-of-blodi-to-the head theory, therefore, our brains appear to be squeezed out rather dry when we are indifferent as to surroundings. Then we have the physiology of being bored.

### as to surroundings. clogy of being bored. Congress and the Pallandes.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir : The statement is in this morning's papers that a memorial has been presented in Congress favoring the purchase of the Pallsades by the national Government for a military eservation, and that this memorial came in the hape of a request from the Legislature at Albany to the New York Congressmen and Senators to lend the scheme.

This recalls to mind the circumstance that it is ow three years that the attempt to secure national aid in preserving the natural scenery of the Hutson River has been before Congress. From the first the proposition met with the disapproval of the Military Committee, to whom the Palisades Fortification bill was referred; and this last attempt, modified in various ways and curiously asking for no appropriation, already, as reported from Washington, has been turned down in committee, only one vote being recorded in its favor.

During these three years the work of the quarry men has gone on unrestrained, while all efforts through the State authorities have been checked by talse hopes of favorable action by Congress. The public interest, so thoroughly aroused in preserving the Palisades before further and irreparable inju has been done, should know that the proposition to make a military reservation of this region has from the first been condemned at Washington. Any further hope that Congress will seriously consider the

natter may be dismissed The remedy, as Gen. J. H. T. Hull, the Chairman of the House Committee on Military Affairs, has written, "Hes within the province of the States of New York and New Jersey, and not with the national NEW YORK, March 3.

### Concerning Our Mauners.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUB-Sir: Take it altogether, I think we have pretty good manners. What makes me think this is the way we get about on the elevated road. We stand there at the stations walling for a train and crowding together at the stood opposite which the car platforms come. And the we do crowd a little getting aboard; but we cross usually good-humoredly; very rarely rudely, and I remember but one case in which the crowding is getting aboard led to hard words. Take it also gether, I think we are pretty considerate, one of six other: no doubt our manners are better than they

other; no doubt our manners are better man used to be.

In the cars the improvement is not so marked. There we seem to sit with our legs crossed, and it sit is such positions otherwise that we encroach spen the space of others, just about as much as feeling that the little of the space of others, just about as much as feeling that we must assert our rights, and not let six bely ride over us. I prefer to judge of our manner by our actions when we are under some earlyment, bely ever slight, as in the hurry of getting about, when we are nore spt to act naturally; and judge if ye we are nore spt to act naturally; and judge if year and added our manner are certainly improved. we are more apt to act naturally import that standard, our manners are certainly import 8. Lively Boths atte

### We Think So, Too!

To the Editor of The Sus-Sir! No event in B cent years has furnished a better illustration of the self-restraint, quiet dignity, and real patriotism of the American people than the trying period through the American project passing.
Oscan Harnenger

## Women Giving Tips.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SICK-Sir: My daughter tolls me that there are now a number of restaurants patronized by women where it is the regular think for the women to tip the waiters, and where the waiters expect tips. This was rather surprising in me, for I had an idea that women rarely gave the and I did not know that the custom was spreading among them.

I am sorry to hear that it is; and I take this opportunity to express my regres that tips are given or received in this country by any one.

Parents.